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DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its time and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. J. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange; who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco, Grand and Palace Hotel News Stand; Market-street Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery Street News Stand. Also for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

BALLOT LAWS.

New York is now considering the question of a reform in her ballot law, and the discussion over it is growing very interesting. There are no less than six bills before the Legislature upon the subject. Their object is common, greater security for the free expression of the will of the voter. It does not appear that the New Yorkers, in their effort to secure absolute secrecy of the ballot, have given much attention to the California system. To us that appears to clear the way greatly. Uniformity of ballots in size, paper, tint and character of type, and a peculiar and uniform method of folding, with us comes very near assuring that perfect secrecy essential to a free exercise of the right of the voter. We have tried the plan for over fourteen years and with much success.

The New York Post favors the taking of the printing and distribution of the ballots from the control of political organizations, and giving the whole matter over to the State. We have not found that to be necessary in California, nor can we believe that it is necessary in any State. In California the State furnishes the paper at cost, and thus uniformity is secured to that extent; the law prescribes the permissible form of the ticket, even to designating the style of type to be used, and in this also it secures uniformity. But the Post believes the plan that it advocates will do more, cut off the heavy assessments levied upon candidates for ticket distribution purposes, and will narrow the possibilities for fraudulent practices, and there is a great deal of force in the argument. But how can we have any effect upon bribery and illegal voting we fail to comprehend. The voter, it is true, will receive his ticket if he wishes from the hands of a Government agent, but if he is corrupted at all it has been done before he secures his ballot, while there is nothing in the scheme to prevent the purchaser of his vote watching him from the time he takes up the ballot until he has deposited it. It would certainly be an improvement to our law to make the 100-foot limit apply to the exclusion of all persons except the voter and the officers of the election; that is, to keep a space 100 feet wide in all directions from the polls clear for all purposes. As we now have it, the law simply prevents the opening or displaying of the ballot within that area, or the solicitation of voters within that space.

The Post points out that the defect of the principal bill before the people of New York is in providing for sizes and forms of tickets, to distinguish between those used in voting for State, National and city officers and those used in voting for judicial officers. This judgment of the Post can be fortified by our experience in California. We have not felt such friction in our election machinery that calls for any such distinctive forms for ballots. The proposed scheme would be confusing and heavy in operation. If there must be, on account of the great number of officers to be voted for, different ballots and separate ballot boxes, it would be better to make all the tickets uniform and commit to the voter the entire risk of confusing the ballots. Or the tints of the ballots might be made strongly distinctive, and thus an aid to the voter in making the proper deposit.

One of the New York bills proposes that the State shall print the ballots, putting upon them the names of all candidates, with the policies of each clearly designated. This would require, we should suppose, an entry system by candidates, to be closed some time prior to election. It is a very reasonable and defensible plan, and in one respect strongly resembles the Australian system. There, with each a ballot the voter enters a booth, and while alone marks the names of those for whom he desires to vote. If by reason of illiteracy he is unable to do so, a Government clerk does it for him. It is a slow process, but one that protects the voter, and prevents the casting of a ballot by any elector when he is in such a mental condition by reason of intoxication as to prevent him from voting intelligently.

One New York bill, that providing for the four sizes and kinds of ballots, goes on to require that every voter who is supplied with sets of the four ballots, representing all the tickets in the field. This is to be done in the voting room. He is then to select the one he wishes to vote and to destroy all the others in the presence of the ballot clerk. He is next to enter a booth provided for the purpose, and prepare his ballots for voting. He then returns to the voting room and casts his ballot. No one is to be permitted in the room except challengers, watchers, officers appointed and the voter.

This would be worse than the old Mormon system of numbering the ballots and registering on the tally-sheet the name of the voter opposite the number. It would just as effectively destroy the secrecy of the ballot, and put every voter at the mercy of the spies or watchers the bosses might appoint. Moreover, it would deprive citizens of the right to challenge—a right that must extend to all, and which cannot with safety to our liberties be committed wholly to appointed challengers. Another and fatal defect is the requirement that the voter shall openly select the ballots he desires to cast. The citizen must not be forced to repose confidence in that matter, in any polling-place official, who would thus become possessed of a power over the voter that he could thereafter use with injurious effect. It is amazing that, in the light of this day of progress, any one can be found to introduce and advocate so wicked a measure. It does not at all surprise us, however, to learn that it emanates from the ranks of the New York bosses. It is just what we might expect from these would-be slave-drivers, some fine examples of which are to be found nearer us than New York.

Still another New York bill provides that every voter, with his full set of officially stamped ballots, on which the names of all the candidates are printed in alphabetical order, with the policies of each indicated distinctly, shall go into a compartment provided, and check the names of those for whom he wishes to vote. He is

then to fold the ballot so as to conceal their faces, return to the polling-room and deposit them. This comes very much nearer to the Australian plan, in simple, preserves the secrecy of the ballot inviolate, and makes the voter, so far as his ballot is concerned at least, independent of the bosses. In that respect it is superior to the California system, for here a ballot can be put into the hands of the voter by a boss agent, and the man kept under the boss's eye until the ballot reaches the voter's hand. The only way for the voters to throw off the boss in such cases, is to deftly change the folded paper as he approaches the box, and not one in a hundred can do this and escape the trained eyes of the boss's watchers, who keep at the voter's heels or flank the inspectors at the polls. The New York plan list noticed follows the Australian method also to the extent of providing that a clerk of the election board shall aid illiterate voters to mark off their ballots. When all other schemes are placed in contrast with the California system, the latter is found to be strong, and with some few amendments, would be better than any of those proposed. One of these modifications ought to be the removal of all persons except the voter when voting, and the officers, from near proximity to the polling booth. Challengers could be required to interpose their challenges at the verge of the reserved clear area, and permitted at the polling booth only long enough to assert the challenge. The voter ought to have the opportunity to pass out of sight of all persons into a polling booth just prior to casting his ballot. In this way he would be secured in that sacred right which the law intends he shall fully enjoy—the right to absolute secrecy of the ballot.

In a paper upon bribery of voters, the Century Magazine for February refers to this subject, incidentally, and holds that the most powerful influence that can be exerted against bribery at the polls, is the selection, for a moment, of the voter just before he casts his ballot. Under the English and Australian plans, says the editor, honesty at the elections is greatly promoted. "It cuts the connection between the voter and any possible bribery, and compels the latter, if he will pay money, to get in return only the bare word of the voter. Such an influence cannot but show itself in a steady decrease of the purchasable class, but its effects could not well stop there. Neither party dares now to enforce the statutory punishments for bribery at elections, for the offense is too common to all parties. But, as the offense itself lessens and becomes a less important weapon in the party armory, a party which feels itself to have been injured at any election by bribery, will for the first time have an interest in seeing that the laws against bribery are enforced. This one provision, then, if the separation of the voter from other persons, not only makes bribery more difficult, but increases the probability of its punishment, while our present system makes the offense easy, and its punishment difficult."

AN AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

There is a strong movement among philologists towards simplification of the English tongue in many respects. Not only is this observable among scholars, but among the people in every day business life. We cling to roots that involve meanings to a great extent, where the translated form would be quite as euphonious and more easily remembered. This, as Prof. Molee, who proposes a radical reformation, shows, is exemplified in such words as ichthyology, treating of fishes. It is from the Greek "ichthys," fish, "logos," science; why not then say "fish science" and be done with it? The Greek form certainly obscures the meaning to a vast number of people, and drives them to look to ascertain that which they thus learn arbitrarily. In the school-room it is taught the pupil follows up the study of Greek he is very apt to lose trace of the genesis of these adopted compounds, and to use them without reference to the analysis to which they are subject.

Prof. Molee holds that the multiplication of the means of communication between English-speaking and Germanic nations will emphasize a demand already made for a broader, more comprehensible and cosmopolitan language, and that there is much force in this is not to be denied. Volapuk was for a long time urged as a language means adapted to a growing demand, but it has been determined that it lacks breadth of capacity to commend it to all people, being restricted mainly to commercial purposes. It is also involved and requires more of study than is given by the average man. Prof. Molee's idea is to create what he terms "simple English," an American language, the base being Germanic and English. This admits of the early Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon systems being adapted to forms of expression that may be easily understood and rapidly acquired. The idea proceeds upon line with the undeniable fact that the tendency is towards simplification of words and of spelling, so that the idea to be expressed develops the word-means for its conveyance. Professor Molee would therefore return to the fundamentals of our language, with such adherence to grace of expression and euphonic character as is consistent with the proposition. He believes that language is the product of growth, and that this may be trained in a proper direction without great difficulty. Certainly the modifications effected within a half century in the English tongue for the sake of the masses, and the trouble is, however, that these changes have been away from the laws of the tongue, and in the main consist of adoptions foreign to the scheme of the language—such as it is in its conglomerate character.

The greater strength of Molee's proposition lies in his recognition of the fact, as already stated, that language conforms to human need and convenience, and it is not therefore possible for any sudden and arbitrary revolution to operate upon it. He holds, moreover, that a language which is not a mother tongue, which is mechanical and arbitrary, will not be adopted, because it cannot be acquired or used without much study and devotion to it, and even then it would be little more than a liberal cipher form. Besides, says this philologist, arbitrarily and mechanically constructed modes of expression are without tradition, history or literature, and therefore men will not attach themselves to them.

His proposition is to start with human speech as a basis, and from that develop forms that will be as simple as answering to needs. Thus, words would be spelled as they sound, with a letter for a sound and but one sound for a letter. He would not confuse the learner by teaching that certain sounds are dependent in their visible form to the relation of one letter to another, or the relation of a letter to a word

or to a syllable. For a letter having several sounds as we use it, there would be a sign for each sound. Signs would indicate the character of words also in their relation to sentences, as the possessive case, etc., and these would be unvarying. As to plural forms, he would add "s" to words ending in vowels, and "a" to those ending with consonants. So, too, the objective case, the tenses, the variations of the verb, the genders, etc., are all to be expressed by syllable, letter and sign additions and attachments.

Examples are given of the application of the principle in the use of such a word as man, which is the masculine of men, and which Molee would transform into the feminine by the addition of "a"—man-a. So, too, in the gender of animals, word suffixes would indicate the changes; lion would become lion-a for the masculine, lion-a for the feminine, lion-a for the diminutive.

As illustrated with the Green roots, his claim is that the new means would evolve from the language-less of compound and relative words, the expression that most readily conveys the idea. He would reject the foreign word itself, but retain the meaning in a more intelligible form, by construction of original compounds, just such as we use to interpret the adopted foreign word. For instance, for oculist we would say eye healer; for iconoclast, we use the expression, image breaker; for artist, eye curer; for pomology, fruit science, etc.

We are not committed to Molee's Germanic-American propositions, by any means, for they are open to objections that cannot here be stated, but to the students of language this glimpse of the proposed attempt to get rid of the conglomerate character of the English tongue will serve to invite to further inquiry, and a study of Professor Molee's little volume, "A Plea for an American Language."

A CURIOUS story of the growth of four trees in the midst of a field, which, with the aid of a stump, together look like the figures "1888," comes from the backwoods regions of Georgia, and all sorts of doleful prophecies are made upon this basis. It is noticed that these ill-omened always appear at some remote point, and that the witnesses are invariably people low in intelligence. It is also noticeable that none of these somber forecasts ever come to pass. Within our remembrance there have been made a dozen or more, predicting great disaster and terrible convulsions. All were based upon some natural phenomenon that imaginative witnesses observed. But we do not remember that there followed in any case, any such disturbance, political, elemental or social, as to justify the prophecies. The nearest approach to verification was the case of the civil war. In 1858 three or four ignorant fellows in interior Illinois reported having seen a curious cloud formation that for several moments maintained the form of the figures 1860. It is easy to understand how clouds, swept by the winds across a stormy sky, might assume a shape such as that for a time. In 1860 Lincoln was elected, and the prophecies of the civil war were fulfilled. But that there was anything supernatural in the cloud formation described, sensible people would never admit, nor yet that between that phenomenon and the war there was any prophetic relation. But there were tens of thousands of susceptible people in the United States who saw in the reported "writing in the sky" a direct warning that great disaster was to befall the nation, and when the troublous times came, these were loud in their exclamations that prophecy had been fulfilled. Yet it would have been very difficult for these good people to have given a reason why the curious cloud formation—assuming that it was as marked and unmistakable as the witnesses averred—portended disasters rather than blessings. In fact, the great event of 1860 proved the profoundest of blessings, for the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency was the first note of the song of freedom that greeted the ears of four millions of bondsmen, and the first blow to the pernicious doctrine that the Union is but a compact to be broken at the whim of any one of its members.

If the growth of four trees in Georgia in the form of the figures 1888 is to be taken as an augury of ill, it may be that it foretells the re-election of the Democratic President; if of good, that the Republican party, by the verdict of the people, will be instructed to resume the reins of government.

CONGRESSMAN McCREARY of Kentucky introduced in the House a joint resolution "authorizing the President to arrange a conference, to be held in Washington in 1889, for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the republics of Central and South America and the empire of Brazil." An amendment by request of Republicans was accepted, to the effect that the conference also shall consider the means of direct communication between the various countries represented. The resolution passed the House and has gone to the Senate. The amusing thing about this matter is that it is precisely the proposition upon which the Democracy assailed James G. Blaine, the idea having originated with him when he was Secretary of State. It was intended to aid enlargement of our foreign market, and to rescue from English and German grasp some part of the South American trade, which the merchants of those countries have been absorbing. The conference, if it can be arranged, will pretty surely put us into such a relation with South American States as will greatly benefit American manufactures, and therefore almost the entire labor of the country. The amendment from the Republican side, of course looks directly to the subsidizing, if necessary, of steam lines between the countries of the two Americas and the United States, each country to foster its own transportation lines. It is not necessary to point out the certain good results that must flow from the convention directed by the resolution. There is no expert in the country who does not feel that upon the South and Central American markets he has very little hold compared to the grasp of England and the German empire, and simply because these have been diligent and liberal in encouraging broad commercial relations with the American States south of us.

Is the Superior Court of San Francisco on Wednesday a case was tried in which there was no question whatever in the minds of honest men concerning the facts. A hoodlum was charged with a deadly assault, and the testimony was so direct, clear and positive, that it was taken as a matter of course that the jury would agree at once upon a verdict. The charge of the Court made the duty of the jury perfectly

clear, but it returned to its box after a long delay with a report of disagreement, the foreman stating that one juror was obstinate and refused to find any verdict whatever. It appears that immediately on retiring this juror informed his brethren of the panel that there was no use to consult, as he would not find the defendant guilty, and he thereafter remained sulky and obstinate. The Court, on hearing this report, denounced the juror as a disgrace to his country, and declared that he had laid himself liable to prosecution under a section of the Penal Code. If, in the opinion of the Court, the juror was guilty of any crime by his obstinacy, the Judge should have ordered him into custody, that an example might be made. Probably the sections of the code to which the Court referred are those prescribing punishment for jurors who make promises or agreements affecting their verdict. It would certainly have a strong deterrent effect upon corrupt men called upon juries, if an example could be made as suggested. Very much of the odium visited upon the Courts for failure to convict criminals is due to the stubbornness of jurors, who block the wheels of justice out of pure obstinacy, behind which, in very many cases, it is fair to infer there is bribery. The jury is so hedged about by the protection of the law that it is very difficult to follow one of its number who refuse to agree with his eleven colleagues checks the course of justice. If the facts in the case of the juror referred to sustain a reasonable belief that he was bribed to be obstinate, the Superior Court owes it to itself, as well as to the people, to have the man arrested and punished. The establishing of his guilt would go a long way towards purifying the atmosphere of jury-rooms in this State, and keeping corrupt men off the panels. Make the business of jury bringing more dangerous than profitable, and give assurance that those who perpetrate it will be severely punished, and it will cease.

There is no truth lying closer to the scheme of American civilization than that the American worker is not only not content to live as does many European and other foreign toilers, but it is not in harmony with the American system that he should. The plan of our citizenship forbids it; the conditions surrounding and operating upon American workers forbid it, and the enlightenment of the country will not tolerate it. Those economists, therefore, who are forever prating of low wages and making comparisons between the American and foreign wage-earners, to prove over and over again to the former how much better situated and privileged they are, should not lose sight of the fact that of necessity the American working-man must be better conditioned and live in a better state. It is true enough, he receives higher wages and enjoys more privileges, and he ought to be thankful for it; but it is of the scheme of self-government that these things should be. The American sovereign must be more independent, must live in a better state and enjoy broader privileges, because these are essential to the citizenship of such a republic as ours. It is precisely for these reasons that in California the exclusion of the low-level-living Chinese is demanded, and that at the East there is objection to the introduction of labor forces that do not and will not rise to the American level, but tend, by competition, to drag American labor down to their plane of civilization.

There is a curious division in the Democratic ranks in Mississippi—the State of all others in which outrages upon the rights of voters have been most frequent and glaring. The Democrats out of office demand a Constitutional Convention; those in office oppose it, because a new Constitution will certainly reduce the number of offices, and oust the "ins." It happens, too, that in that State there is a large number of prohibition Democrats, and these are now preparing to stand apart as the nucleus of a third party. In the meantime, the Republicans are taking courage and systematically organizing, seeing hope between the rent clouds of the dominating element.

There is to be a State election in Louisiana next month. It is of far greater moment to the Republican and Democratic parties than is generally supposed. Upon the result may hinge the Presidential election. The Louisiana Republicans are wrought up to such a nervous state already that they have appealed for aid in the form of good speakers, and Republican literature for distribution at meetings and through the mails. Such a cry ought to bring all the help needed. The success of the Republicans of Louisiana may be the keynote for the National campaign. Skirmishes of this character very often determine the line of battle.

BASEBALL has not been much known at the South, certainly not so popularly as at the North. It is understood, however, that capital is to introduce it to the Southern States, the coming season, in a way to make the claim good that it is a national game. We are not at all certain that the South is to be congratulated, since baseball has come to be rather a question of hired muscle than an exercise to develop muscularity among young gentlemen.

A Gallant Fight for Clean Politics. The Sacramento RECORD-UNION deserves the thanks of all good citizens for the gallant fight it made for clean politics and honest municipal government. There is something besides mere names in politics. First, and above all things, honest and capable men should be placed in charge of public affairs. While men may differ as to policies, there can be no difference among good citizens as to the necessity of honesty and devotion to public duty in the administration of government. The soundest political principles cannot avail if corrupt and incapable men are invested with public office, and the administration of affairs is left to those who regard the body politic as a legitimate object of plunder.—San Francisco Alta.

The Frenchman, learning our language, read one day that a murder had been committed. On reading next day that "the murderer had been committed" he supposed that they had killed him also.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A Precious Gift Destroyed. Fine tests are among the most precious gifts of nature, but it is easy to lose them in the beyond redemption, with any one of the numerous abrasive and corrosive dentifrices sold. SUGAR is the only reliable tooth preservative.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EYE WATER. Dugless sell, 415 cents.

G. Potter, Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness and Saddles, 1114 Second St., K and L St. The best place in California to have your printing done. A. J. Johnson & Co., 301 J St., Sacramento, Cal. S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, 84c.

MISCELLANEOUS.



"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best in the world, Jennie." "And the cheapest, too, Charlie. For you see I have figured it up. It costs a cent a dose." "Yes, and mother says she never had a medicine last so long or do us as much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla." "That's so. Hurrah for Hood's Sarsaparilla, peculiar to itself." "For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated. Those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla should do so this spring. It is a thoroughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredients whatever. Thousands testify to its peculiar curative power."

"I have used six bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion. It has helped me a great deal. I think it is the best medicine for indigestion and dyspepsia." Mrs. N. A. LAUDERDALE, 193 N. Fifth street, San Jose, Cal. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it to be the best blood purifier I have ever used." Mrs. H. FIELD, Auburn, Cal.

"100 Doses One Dollar," is not a catch line only, but is original wit and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the very best spring medicine and blood purifier. Now, reader, prove it. Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoons. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus the evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla is conclusive and unanswerable.

Now is the time to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced of its peculiar merit. "I used Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling at this season." G. F. BENTLEY, 36 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to keep the blood pure and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and builds up the system, and drives out all disease. "My daughter has been very ill with eczema. By reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla I was induced to try this medicine, and was wonderfully relieved by its effects. When she had taken half a bottle she was like another child, and when the bottle was all gone she was entirely cured and in perfect health." D. F. KAVANAGH, Sanitary Building, 15 Tenth Street, Albany, N. Y.

"My adopted boy, 14 years old, suffered terribly from scrofula for eighteen months. He had running sores on his leg, which spread till they at one time formed one great sore from the calf of his leg up to his thigh, partially covered with scab and discharging matter continually. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, and his leg was drawn up and he could hardly walk. We tried everything we could hear of without success, until we began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought a bottle of this medicine, and in just one month, after he had taken about two-thirds of the bottle, the sores were entirely healed up, his leg perfectly straight, and he can walk as well as any boy of his age. This is the best medicine I ever saw for scrofulous humors. It has done its work more than satisfactorily." WILLIAM SANDERSON, Rockdale, Milan county, Texas.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per box. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses for One Dollar.
POND'S EXTRACT
VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER
Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Sprains, Bruises.
It is cooling, cleansing and Healing. Catarrh, disease, cold in the Head, &c. Pond's Extract (Catarrh Cure) (25c) is specially prepared to meet serious cases of Catarrh. Pond's Extract (25c) is specially prepared to meet serious cases of Catarrh. Pond's Extract (25c) is specially prepared to meet serious cases of Catarrh.

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No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than Pond's Extract. Pond's Extract (25c) is specially prepared to meet serious cases of Catarrh. Pond's Extract (25c) is specially prepared to meet serious cases of Catarrh.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat.
It is the best remedy for Sore Throat, and the most effective for Sore Throat. It is the best remedy for Sore Throat, and the most effective for Sore Throat. It is the best remedy for Sore Throat, and the most effective for Sore Throat.

Piles.
It is the best remedy for Piles, and the most effective for Piles. It is the best remedy for Piles, and the most effective for Piles. It is the best remedy for Piles, and the most effective for Piles.

POND'S EXTRACT
It's remarkable specific action upon the bowels gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe. Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.
which does not dry up a cough and leave the lungs inflamed, but loosens the phlegm, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. TESTIMONIALS. CURED BY a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials. The genuine is signed "J. Wistar" on the wrapper. T. W. POWELL & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists generally.

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And Bath-rooms. Strictly First-class, K Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. 1p-4f

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VAPOR STOVES.
VAPOR STOVES NEVER WERE IN such demand as they are at present, especially the BUCK'S BRILLIANT. This Vapor Stove is ABSOLUTELY SAFE, from the fact that it is the only Vapor Stove in the United States with the CLARK PATENT PACKED VALVES. This, in itself should commend the stove in place of all others.

The cut herewith represents our world-famous BUCK'S BRILLIANT VAPOR STOVE, with Clark's Patent Non-Explosive Packed Valves and low-down Oven. Also Patent Cut-Off Attachment, whereby the baking can be done for a large family by using only the oven burners. All other Vapor Stoves except BUCK'S BRILLIANT have to use the first generator as well as the oven burner in baking, thereby adding about one-third more expense for the use of fuel. BUCK'S BRILLIANT ranges in price from \$14 to \$23. We keep the Volunteer Vapor Stove, which we sell as follows: One-burner, \$5; two-burner, \$7; three-burner, \$10.

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CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—MARCH 17, 1888.

TO-DAY!
EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES.

The chaff has all been cleared away, and now we come to the kernel. Bright and fresh are the lines we open for sale TO-DAY. A variety of merchandise from 100 cases placed in stock this week. Seersuckers, London Checks, Gingham, Percales, and Foulards; new designs in Cretannes, Kensington, Combination Suits, Summer Silks, etc. SEE DISPLAY IN SHOW WINDOWS.

Two cases fancy Seersuckers.....9 cents per yard
Two cases double-width changeable Suits.....19 cents
Two cases 36-inch changeable Check Suits.....25 cents
Two cases Silk-Finished Mohair Lustres.....18 cents
French Combination Stripes and Checks, 36 inches wide, in different colors.....50 cents
Bleached Damask Table Linen, 60 inches wide, a superior quality.....38 cents
50-inch unbleached Damask Table Linen.....18 cents per yard
One case All-Linen Crash.....7 cents

IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT TO-DAY
We shall show a variety of New Goods of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS. SPRING STYLES IN LADIES' HATS:
Hats in Rough-and-Ready Braid, new shapes.....45 cents
Genuine French Flowers, rubber stems.....75 cents per spray
Feather-weight, straight brim Sun Hats.....25 cents

SPLENDID VALUES IN SHOES.
Full line of Ladies' XXX Grison French Kid, Button Shoes, low heel, square toe, long vamp, flexible sole. These goods are usually sold for \$6; OUR PRICE, \$4.50. Every pair warranted.

Ladies' French Kid, Button Shoe, medium round toe, low heel, a good wearing Shoe, \$3.50.
Ladies' fine French Dongola Kid, Button Shoe, medium toe and heel, a neat and stylish Shoe, \$2.50.
Ladies' fine American Kid, Button Shoes, opera toe, \$2.

One case fancy Overshirts.....50 cents
One case fancy Check Overshirts.....75 cents
One case fancy Mole-skin Overshirts.....90 cents
All wool Gent's fancy Overshirts.....\$1
Boys' Calf Congress Gaiters, seamless top and vamp.....\$2
Boys' Suits, Knee Pants.....\$1.50 and up
Youths' fancy Cassimere Suits.....\$5 and up
Boys' Suits, ages 10 to 13.....\$4.50 and up
Lot of Boys' stitched rim Hats.....25 cents
Men's Crush Hats, in all colors.....50 and 75 cents and \$1

RED HOUSE.
Nos. 714 and 716 J Street,
AND 713 and 715 OAK AVENUE.....SACRAMENTO, CAL.

A Splendid Shoe.

People will not leave tried and favorite brands of SHOES for new ones unless there are strong reasons for so doing.

Hence a new make of SHOES that at once springs into favor, crowding out old brands, MUST OF NECESSITY possess strong points of superiority.

Such is the history of the B. & H. \$4 SHOE. Although a new production, it has already had a large sale, and is probably just what its makers intended it to be—the BEST Shoe of its kind in the market. It comes in all sizes and several styles.

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